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PLAIN FACTS,

ADDRESSED TO THE

INHABITANTS OF BOSTON,

ON THE

CITY EXPENSES

FOR THE SUPPORT OF

PAUPERISM, VICE AND CRIME.

PUBLISHED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE MASSACHUSETTS TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

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PREFACE.

This appeal to the citizens of Boston presents startling facts. But for such and similar testimony, furnished by the records of other cities and towns, it were truly hard to believe that a pauperism so almost hopeless, crimes so various, disease and debt so wretched and so great, could all be produced by a single cause. Yet it is all true. Intemperance wastes alike the young and the old. It spares neither sex, but involves all its victims in one common misery. This appeal further shows how expensive, how wasteful, is this crime. It presses with a vast weight upon the community; interferes with great interests; checks the progress of noble enterprises; and does all this with a power which no community can resist. We must meet and relieve the helplessness it produces: we must erect, and support at vast expense, prisons and jails, that we may remove the criminal, whose earliest vice was intemperance, from opportunities to prey directly upon our community, and to place him within the reach of moral influences, that he may be restored to privileges which he has forfeited by crime.

And why is this appeal thus solemnly made? Not, surely, for the mere purpose of saving a great expense to the city; and, by being relieved from this enormous tax, to be able to carry on great and important public

works. No. This is not the whole reason of the appeal, though it may be an end. Its reasonableness rests where this quality of all great actions should rest,—that it is our moral duty to remove from our city the occasions of this vast moral evil, and, by kindness and all good means, make reformation as easy as it can be made, even to the most abandoned. The appeal speaks to us of vast expenses and losses. But to whom are these losses greatest? To the drunkard, surely. It is to save him from his wretched waste of what his own hands may earn, that it addresses itself to our citizens and to ourselves.

We are, then, in this appeal, presented with *facts*, and these resting on authority which no one can question. They are earnestly and solemnly commended to the serious consideration of every one. The appeal is so simple and so true, in all its statements, that the inference from it is almost too obvious to be formally drawn. What is my duty (it puts into every man's heart to ask) in view of all these facts? Shall I enter with the philanthropists of my own and of all Christian countries, into the labor of saving men from intemperance, by shutting up the fountains of disease and death; or shall I labor to defeat all this effort, by ministering to the crimes which it is their great and sole purpose to suppress? The appeal addresses itself alike to the man in authority amongst us, and to the private citizen, and it cannot be believed that it will be in vain.

And now let this appeal go to every one, and to him, especially, who finds the means of his own comforts in the sale of what is the ruin, the extremest ruin, of another man's, it may be, once happy *home*.

Boston, May 9, 1834.

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PLAIN FACTS,

SHOWING THE

AMOUNT, EXPENSE AND PRINCIPAL CAUSE OF DELINQUENCY, VICE, CRIME AND PAUPERISM IN THE CITY OF BOSTON, FOR TEN YEARS.

HOUSE OF REFORMATION.

Subjects for the House of Reformation, in the City of Boston, during seven Years and seven Months, the whole Period since the Establishment of the Institution.

Years.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	Total.
1826—27	0	0	0	0	0	12	9	10	4	2	0	1	38
1827—28	4	10	6	9	10	8	5	7	3	10	12	15	100
1828—29	0	7	6	7	2	8	8	5	7	4	1	5	60
1829—30	3	4	5	5	6	6	4	5	3	2	4	1	48
1830—31	4	6	3	3	3	4	2	6	3	5	2	7	48
1831—32	7	14	4	5	5	3	1	3	1	4	7	4	58
1832—33	15	3	4	7	3	3	7	6	2	4	1	0	55
1833—34	4	15	3	2	3	2	3	3	4	2	1	1	43
7 y. 7 m.	37	59	31	38	32	46	39	45	27	33	28	34	450

Four hundred and fifty sent to the House of Reformation from the city of Boston, in seven years and seven months.

The subjects of this house, as is well known, are youth of both sexes, whom it is designed to arrest in early stages of delinquency, and save them from paths of vice and

crime and prepare them, by parental care and instruction, for a useful and honorable apprenticeship.

The annual expense, to the city of Boston, of the House of Reformation for Juvenile Delinquents, from its establishment, in September, 1826, to the 1st of April, 1834, as furnished by the City Auditor, has been as follows:

For 7 months,	ending	April 1,	1827,	$4793,52
For one year,	"	"	1828,	5500,00
"	"	"	1829,	5966,02
"	"	"	1830,	6342,00
"	"	"	1831,	6223,18
"	"	"	1832,	6498,37
"	"	"	1833,	6203,11
"	"	"	1834,	8496,77*
Total expense for 7 years 7 mo.				50,022,97

Question: What is the CAUSE of a large part of this expense for the reformation of juvenile delinquents?

"I have examined the catalogue of boys who were under my care at the House of Reformation, for the purpose of ascertaining how many were the sons of the intemperate. Some were orphans; many others were the sons of widows; the parents of others, though living, I never knew. But in the synopsis below, you have the result of this examination in regard to the fathers whom I knew. The number of these was more than one hundred and fifty, of whom one thirteenth were temperate; one fifth not decidedly intemperate; thirteen eighteenths, or a little over two thirds, were decidedly intemperate. E. M. P. WELLS."

April 18, 1834.

"I regret that, in consequence of the infrequency of parents' visits to the House of Reformation, and the large number of boys who have no parents, it is impossible for me to form so exact an estimate as I hoped to have done, with respect to the proportion who *are*, or, when living, *were* addicted to habits of intemperance. But it is my firm belief, that, were such an estimate made, it would embrace at least one half, though I should not fear a contradiction were I to say two thirds. GEORGE F. HASKINS, *Chaplain.*

House of Reformation, April 10, 1834.

"P. S. Mr. Nelson, the Superintendent, concurs in the above statement."

* Including alteration of the building.

CRIMINAL JAIL.

Number of Commitments to the Boston Jail, for Crime, during ten Years, ending April 1, 1834.

Years.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	Total.
1824—25	75	130	127	110	111	91	88	88	84	67	49	65	1085
1825—26	81	80	52	63	55	69	97	84	68	102	55	61	867
1826—27	95	86	63	92	54	95	60	91	88	75	71	74	944
1827—28	75	81	56	63	75	83	72	54	72	73	52	76	832
1828—29	71	81	68	80	92	81	91	115	91	88	68	49	975
1829—30	66	84	91	115	105	62	88	84	101	86	49	65	996
1830—31	85	109	121	65	74	102	81	60	121	69	62	67	1016
1831—32	61	72	51	66	60	63	56	53	64	55	40	63	704
1832—33	54	47	78	74	116	89	112	138	88	95	72	79	1042
1833—34	116	159	91	138	116	119	144	92	136	118	111	135	1475
10 years.	779	92.0	798	866	858	854	889	859	913	828	629	734	9936

Nine thousand nine hundred and thirty-six commitments to the Boston Jail in ten years.

Expense of the Criminal Jail, as furnished by the Secretary of the Board of Accounts.

Year ending	April	1825,	$3648,18
"	"	"	1826,	1894,95
"	"	"	1827,	1329,90
"	"	"	1828,	2125,74
"	"	"	1829,	1571,30
"	"	"	1830,	2245,25
"	"	"	1831,	2110,76
"	"	"	1832,	1447,62
"	"	"	1833,	2462,55
"	"	"	1834,	1961,24
Total expense in 10 years,				20,797,49

"In regard to the criminal jail, I am induced to believe that more than half of the prisoners have been in the habit of indulging in the excessive use of ardent spirits, and probably more than half the commitments were caused by intemperance.

Boston, April 10, 1834. STEPHEN BADLAM."

Mr. Badlam held the office of jailer in Boston more than thirteen years.

"Of those committed to the criminal department of our jail, I have no doubt that more than three quarters are hard drinkers, and considerably more than half confirmed drunkards.

Boston, April 9, 1834. JOSHUA B. FLINT, *Physician.*"

"I believe that about three fourths of the criminals, and that about half of the debtors, in all our jails, are addicted to intemperance.

C. P. SUMNER."

April 24, 1824.

Mr. Sumner has been the Sheriff of Suffolk County about seven years.

DEBTORS' JAIL.

Number of Commitments for Debt, to the Boston Jail, during ten Years, April 1, 1834.

Years.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	Total.
1824—25	43	57	67	76	61	86	69	64	46	43	34	53	699
1825—26	37	59	72	69	103	80	69	59	65	74	67	68	822
1826—27	75	91	107	121	120	112	83	116	90	90	89	92	1186
1827—28	55	109	94	93	98	85	134	85	88	76	56	84	1057
1828—29	65	104	96	109	107	85	93	74	80	74	73	67	1027
1829—30	91	104	140	111	122	127	121	130	89	72	48	98	1253
1830—31	109	106	107	116	102	106	94	99	89	65	45	90	1128
1831—32	65	69	72	93	87	91	64	55	48	19	27	48	738
1832—33	34	53	70	70	61	62	58	48	56	53	44	64	674
1833—34	57	59	69	66	80	58	71	55	54	44	50	59	722
10 years.	631	811	894	924	942	892	856	785	705	610	533	723	9306

Nine thousand three hundred and six commitments for debt, in the City of Boston, in ten years.

Estimated Expense of the Debtors' Jail, to Creditor and Debtor, including Costs of Suit, Citation of Creditor, Expense of Bail, Fee of Turnkey, Price of Board, Loss of Time, at fifty Cents per Day, and Fee for Oath, for ten Years.

Year	ending	April	1825,	$11,050,50
"	"	"	1826,	12,512,97
"	"	"	1827,	16,841,03
"	"	"	1828,	15,188,22
"	"	"	1829,	14,950,42
"	"	"	1830,	17,637,56
"	"	"	1831,	14,150,31
"	"	"	1832,	11,514,21
"	"	"	1833,	10,753,25
"	"	"	1834,	11,322,97
Estimated expense for 10 years,				137,921,44

"Among the debtors, (a class of prisoners which I hope will soon be unknown in our State,) a considerable portion of those in close confinement have been hard drinkers, and not a few positively intemperate,—a fact which I never could refrain from connecting with another, to wit, the earnest resistance to the abolition of imprisonment for debt, which has always been encountered from the dram-sellers, as a class. JOSHUA B. FLINT, *Physician.*"

Boston, April 9, 1834.

"During seven years of my connexion with the House of Correction in Leverett street, as overseer, I had constant opportunity of witnessing the state of things in the debtors' prison. It was then, for the first time, that my attention was called to this subject, and from what I witnessed, I am of opinion that from one half to three fourths of the commitments to the debtor's prison, originated directly or more remotely from intemperance.

Boston, April 24, 1834. MOSES GRANT."

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Cases of Conviction to the House of Correction, in the City of Boston, during ten Years, ending April 1, 1834.

Years.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	Total.
1824—25	22	57	63	58	51	74	67	40	37	49	24	46	588
1825—26	55	60	52	41	47	63	56	46	45	49	34	44	592
1826—27	51	51	32	65	65	63	32	47	30	62	24	50	572
1827—28	38	45	32	54	56	42	41	33	50	36	44	34	505
1828—29	33	42	61	69	46	46	53	58	29	35	34	17	523
1829—30	45	39	59	58	71	65	32	41	46	32	30	51	569
1830—31	27	74	77	48	37	46	51	40	49	40	32	65	586
1831—32	55	45	55	52	36	52	37	33	23	32	21	33	474
1832—33	42	35	52	78	131	70	69	59	39	29	36	36	676
1833—34	41	65	25	43	49	60	56	19	33	45	42	48	526
10 years.	409	513	508	566	589	581	4[illegible]4	416	381	409	321	424	5611

Five thousand six hundred and eleven cases of conviction and sentence to the House of Correction from the city of Boston, in ten years.

Expense of the House of Correction, as furnished by the Secretary of the Board of Accounts, for ten Years.

Year ending April 1825,	$6716,06
" " " 1826,	3853,41
" " " 1827,	9325,68
" " " 1828,	8359,79
" " " 1829,	8460,14
" " " 1830,	7059,85
" " " 1831,	9602,36
" " " 1832,	6946,12
" " " 1833,	8411,92
" " " 1834,	9515,92
Total expense for 10 years,	78,251,25

Question proposed to the Gentlemen who are now, or have been recently, connected with this Institution.

What is almost the only cause of this great number of convictions ?

"*House of Correction, South Boston, April* 7, 1834.

"Since my first appointment as Assistant Master of the House of Correction, on the 6th of June, 1823, all the prisoners have been under my immediate observation.

"Of those committed by the Police Court, which are as 3083 to 228, nineteen out of twenty have *delirium tremens*. Of those committed by the Municipal Court, which are as 228 to 3083, I cannot judge from their appearance, as they are sometimes confined in jail before trial. But, from careful inquiry and investigation, and many of them having been committed previously, for intemperance, I feel no hesitation in stating (with a very slight exception,) that all who have been sentenced here for the various crimes and offences against the peace, originated from intemperance in the use of ardent spirits. CHARLES ROBBINS, *Master of H. C.*"

Mr. Robbins has held the office of Master since June, 1833. Before that time, for ten years, he was Assistant Master.

"In answer to your inquiry,—What proportion of the prisoners in the House of Correction are, in my opinion, *habitual* drunkards,—I remark that three fourths of them are, in my judgment, of this character. Of the balance, a majority, I think, may be classed among the *intemperate!* CHARLES CLEVELAND,

April 9, 1834. *Chaplain of H. C.*"

"In answer to your inquiries in regard to prisoners committed to the House of Correction,—I am of opinion that almost all, both males and females, are persons of intemperate habits, and that *intemperance* has been the principal cause of their commitment. I do not now recollect a single exception.

Boston, April 10, 1834. STEPHEN BADLAM."

Mr. Badlam was ten years Master of the House of Correction, while Mr. Robbins was Assistant Master.

"Among the prisoners in the House of Correction, I cannot remember more than a dozen who were not hard drinkers, and not more than twenty or thirty who were not *confirmed*, and in most cases *notorious drunkards*. JOSHUA B. FLINT."

Boston, April 9, 1834.

Dr. Flint has been Physician of the House of Correction more than six years.

"The Overseers of the House of Correction of the city of Boston, having been requested to make a statement of their opinion, how far the habit of intemperate drinking has been instrumental in producing the crimes for which the inmates of that house have been sentenced to confinement, have used their best judgment in the consideration of this interesting question, and have come to the result by an average of their individual opinions, that seven eighths

of all the sentences of imprisonment were occasioned more or less directly by the vice of intemperance.

LUTHER FAULKNER,
DANIEL HASTINGS,
WILLIAM T. ANDREWS,
GEORGE DARRACOTT,
BILLINGS BRIGGS,
Overseers of the House of Correction.

Boston, April 28, 1834.

Extracts from Judge Thacher's Address to the Grand Jury, at the March Term, 1833.

"I am deeply impressed with the evils and dangers of intemperance. How many have I seen at the bar of this court, who have been led by that destructive habit to commit enormous crimes! What individual degradation, what domestic misery, what desolation, follow in its train!

"*Rarely have I known one who was habitually temperate, fall into the commission of any great crime.*"

"I certify that of the many persons who have been subjects of criminal punishment within the Municipal Court of the city of Boston, since I have been Judge of the same, three fourths, at least, have reason to impute their disgrace and ruin to the intemperate use of ardent spirits. P. O. THACHER."

Boston, April 15, 1834.

Hon. P. O. Thacher has been Judge of the Municipal Court since May, 1823.

"I have been a Justice of the Police Court for the city of Boston from its establishment to the present time, twelve years, and am of opinion that three quarters of the criminal conduct complained of in that Court, is to be attributed to the use of intoxicating liquor.

Boston, April 17, 1834. WILLIAM SIMMONS."

"I concur in the foregoing opinion.

JOHN GRAY ROGERS,
Boston, April 17, 1834. *One of the Just. of P. C.*"

"During the short time in which I have acted as a Justice of the Police Court, I have seen and heard enough to satisfy me that the above statement is substantially correct.

Boston, April 17, 1834. JAMES C. MERRILL."

Business of the Police Court, in the City of Boston, according to Judge Whitman.

Years.	Whole number of Cases.	Cases tried by Judge Whitman.	Cases discharged by Judge W. for want of evidence.	Cases charged before Judge W. as com. Drunkards.	No. of Weeks in which the Court was held by Judge Whitman.	No. Cases examined before Judge W. as vagabonds, lewd and lascivious, assaults and batteries, &c.
1823	2349	872	243	105	15	524
1824	2279	764	178	90	14	496
1825	1964	944	210	179	18	555
1826	1895	908	165	155	18	588
1827	1769	924	137	155	21	632
1828	1907	852	128	139	17	585
1829	1917	875	129	136	18	610
1830	1855	811	123	137	19	551
1831	1598	925	132	184	23	609
1832	1904	862	109	216	17	537
1833	2197	924	108	165	18	651
	21634	9661	1662	1661	198	6338

Boston, April 26, 1834.

"The establishment of the Police Court, in the city of Boston, went into operation in June, 1823. I continued on the bench in said court until about the middle of January, 1834; and, during that time, the distribution of the duties of said court assigned to me were to hold said court every third, and some part of the time, every second week, when I had to exercise the power of the court in the examination of all the offences against the laws, committed in the city of Boston, complained against in that court; and those embraced nearly all the offences, of every description, against the interests of society, which were committed in the city of Boston, or within the jurisdiction of our courts of justice. At the establishment of said Police Court, I commenced keeping an exact record of all cases that were examined before me, with the result of such examination, and my observations on the same at the time. I did this for my own satisfaction, as well as to be able to furnish the public with any information they might desire, as to the nature and progress of crime in the city of Boston." [From that record the above table (except the second column, which is from the records of the court, kept by the clerk,) is prepared.]

"Thus it appears that, during the *one hundred and ninety-eight weeks* in the eleven years that I held the Police Court, there were examined by me *nine thousand six hundred and sixty-one cases*, and, of that number, *one thousand six hundred and sixty-one* were examined and tried on the direct charge of being *common drunkards*. And of all other charges in the complaints examined by me, such as vagabonds, assaults and batteries, lewd and lascivious conduct,

and every other species of crime, during the said eleven years, I am satisfied that more than one half of the same were directly or indirectly caused by intemperance.

BENJAMIN WHITMAN."

It appears, by comparing the closing remark with the table, that, in the opinion of Judge Whitman, seven tenths of all the crime brought before the Police Court, in eleven years, is to be attributed to intemperance; and, accordingly, that the number of cases which he tried himself, which were directly or indirectly to be attributed to this cause, was five thousand six hundred and sixty-one.

And if the experience of the other judges corresponded with that of Judge Whitman, there were *three thousand seven hundred and nineteen cases charged and tried as common drunkards*, and, including these, *twelve thousand six hundred and seventy-six cases, whose crimes were caused by intemperance.*

Judge Whitman says of those examined by him, who were charged as common drunkards, probably not three were acquitted.

STATE PRISON.

Cases of Conviction and Sentence to the State Prison, at Charlestown, from the City of Boston, during ten Years, ending April 1, 1834.

Years.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	Total.
1824—25	5	5	5	5	3	4	1	1	7	5	4	4	49
1825—26	4	6	2	2	0	5	1	7	2	3	1	4	37
1826—27	5	4	1	3	1	2	3	2	2	3	8	1	35
1827—28	2	2	3	1	3	5	3	2	6	6	3	7	43
1828—29	6	4	1	0	2	1	8	1	4	1	2	1	31
1829—30	1	3	3	5	4	0	3	3	6	3	2	4	37
1830—31	2	5	6	3	1	5	1	2	10	5	3	7	50
1831—32	0	0	3	1	2	3	1	2	4	1	3	2	22
1832—33	3	3	1	7	3	3	4	2	7	3	7	8	51
1833—34	5	3	6	2	10	3	4	2	1	4	5	4	49
10 years.	33	35	31	29	29	31	29	24	49	34	38	42	404

Four hundred and four to the State Prison, from the city of Boston, in ten years! The whole number committed from all the counties in the Commonwealth, during the same period, was only nine hundred and twenty-five.

The expense to the State of supporting the establishment, from 1827 to 1831 inclusive, was thirty-three thousand five hundred and thirty-three dollars, and sixty-four cents: since that time, the prison has been a source of income to the State. Boston's proportion of this expense was probably equal to the proportion of convicts furnished from the city, which would be fourteen thousand six hundred and forty-six dollars, and three cents.

Question put to the Warden and Chaplain of the State Prison at Charlestown, April, 1834: WHAT IS THE PRINCIPAL CAUSE OF ALL THIS CRIME?

"Having been an officer in the Massachusetts State Prison since June, 1828, I should not doubt that THREE FOURTHS of all the convicts committed to this institution, from the city of Boston, were persons who had been in the HABITUAL PRACTICE OF USING ARDENT SPIRITS TO EXCESS; and, from the appearance of the men, on their reception, it is probable that SEVEN EIGHTHS of those received were of the SAME CHARACTER. CHARLES LINCOLN, *Warden.*"

"Having been connected with State Prisons ever since the autumn of 1825, and having given much attention to the amount of influence exerted by the use of ardent spirits in preparing men to become the inmates of such institutions, I think I can safely say that at least three fourths of all the prisoners with whom I have become acquainted, have been the victims of intemperance; and I think that half of the other fourth have been *habitual* drinkers to a greater or less extent. JARED CURTIS,

Chaplain of Mass: S. P."

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

Admitted to the House of Industry, in the City of Boston, during ten Years, ending April 1, 1834.

Years.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	Total.
1824—25	56	68	67	93	59	66	94	105	89	82	55	32	866
1825—26	00	46	54	59	65	81	81	52	67	53	58	61	677
1826—27	44	42	57	70	81	60	49	53	48	45	39	42	630
1827—28	44	49	47	74	66	41	50	58	48	65	23	78	643
1828—29	36	56	50	71	50	39	77	44	66	61	45	45	640
1829—30	50	54	64	62	56	55	72	82	84	59	70	47	755
1830—31	50	48	40	47	66	50	71	64	66	64	46	63	675
1831—32	56	53	80	70	78	62	91	80	133	64	45	55	867
1832—33	62	54	83	66	88	71	93	80	72	84	71	71	895
1833—34	71	81	62	102	86	93	76	76	89	86	61	57	940
10 years.	469	551	604	714	695	618	754	694	762	663	513	551	7588

Seven thousand five hundred and eighty-eight to the House of Industry, in the city of Boston, in ten years.

The expense of supporting this pauperism, as furnished by the City Auditor, above the earnings of the establishment, is as follows:

Year	ending	April,	1825,	$ 8,398,31
"	"	"	1826,	22,183,97
"	"	"	1827,	29,791,97
"	"	"	1828,	16,190,15
"	"	"	1829,	17,996,12
"	"	"	1830,	17,997,22
"	"	"	1831,	19,476,12
"	"	"	1832,	19,999,91
"	"	"	1833,	23,048,61
"	"	"	1834,	18,605,29
				194,087,67

Expense of out-door Poor, furnished by the City Auditor.

Year	ending	April,	1825,	$20,709,29
"	"	"	1826,	10,208,46
"	"	"	1827,	12,256,79
"	"	"	1828,	11,386,61
"	"	"	1829,	12,848,18
"	"	"	1830,	12,803,84
"	"	"	1831,	13,685,00
"	"	"	1832,	14,000,00
"	"	"	1833,	14,542,89
"	"	"	1834,	8,929,86
				131,370,92

Question: What is the GREAT CAUSE of this amount of pauperism, and expense for its support?

"The whole number of inmates of the House of Industry, or Alms House, at South Boston, during the year 1833, was 1273, of whom 930 were adults, and 343 children.

"Of the adults, there have been intemperate, 670; supposed to be temperate, principally insane, idiotic and disabled, 101; unknown, probably a majority of them intemperate, 159.

"Of the 343 children, there are known to have had intemperate parents, 257. And of the remaining 86, not twenty are known to have been the offspring of temperate fathers and mothers.

"This statement, concerning the proportion of intemperate in the House, was made to the Secretary of State, in 1833. Since that period, I have ascertained that three of the 101 supposed to be tem-

perate, were drunkards. And I have no doubt that at least three fourths of the 159, whose former habits are returned as unknown, have been drunkards.

"I have been Superintendent of the House of Industry three years, and I think the cases of *delirium tremens*, and the proportion of drunkards, were more in 1831—2 than in 1833.

ARTEMAS SIMONDS, *Superintendent.*"

House of Industry, April 8, 1834.

Mr. Simonds further states that "it is not uncommon to have in the House, at the same time, three generations of drunkards from the same stock,—parents and children, and children's children." He adds, that "the public are not aware what they are supporting at so great expense."

"I was Superintendent of the House of Industry, at South Boston, from its establishment, in June, 1823, till April, 1831, when I resigned, and Mr. Artemas Simonds was appointed; and I am of opinion that seven eighths of the pauperism in that House is to be attributed to the intemperate use of spirituous liquors.

"I am also of opinion that one half of this intemperance is to be attributed to the licensed and unlicensed grog-shops.

Boston, April 24, 1834. WILLIAM STONE."

"The undersigned, Directors of the House of Industry, hereby certify, that, from their knowledge of the paupers supported in that institution, they are of opinion that at least three fourths are brought to pauperism, directly or indirectly, by the intemperate use of spirituous liquors. A. P. CLEVELAND, RICHARDS CHILD, DANIEL HENCHMAN, JOSEPH LEWIS." ALVAN SIMONDS,

Boston, April 24, 1834.

"From the establishment of the House of Correction, in 1823, I was seven years one of the Overseers of that institution; for several years, I have been connected with the House of Industry, and I have also been two years one of the Overseers of the Poor, which has led me to examine into the causes of the great amount of pauperism and crime in this city; and I have long since made up my mind, that, could ardent spirits be banished from society, three fourths of the expense attending the institutions referred to would be saved, and an immense amount of misery and wretchedness annihilated.

"I am also of opinion, from personal observation, and actual inquiry of the intemperate, that a very large proportion of all the intemperance, which so severely taxes this community, owes its origin to DRAM-SHOPS. MOSES GRANT."

Boston, April 24, 1834.

The proportion of out-door poor, who are intemperate, is probably less than of those confined in the House.

Licenses in Boston for 10 *Years, ending Jan.* 1, 1834.

1824, ...	630
1825, ...	642
1826, ...	572
1827, ...	562
1828, ...	593
1829, ...	590
1830, ...	506
1831, ...	690
1832, ...	410*
1833, ...	613

"Some of the inmates of the House of Correction are sufficiently intelligent to speak the truth when sober, and I have frequently made it a point to examine them very closely respecting the time, place, and circumstances of their first intoxication, and, with surprising uniformity, I have found that the scenes of their earliest temptation and fall have been the licensed or unlicensed dram-shop; that, after making all due allowance for efforts at exculpation, a great proportion of them were really victims, who could fairly lay a large part of their intolerable load of sin at the doors of men who were authorized by law to hold out temptations and administer draughts to their fellow-men, which are too often fatal to their virtue and happiness.

"Again; I have often inquired of those who have been notorious drunkards for years, whether, during the short terms of time between their successive commitments to the House, they were ever refused strong drink when they applied for it, and could pay. Never but once, so far as I can now recollect, has this question been answered in the affirmative." JOSHUA B. FLINT,

Physician of the House of Correction.

Extract from the Law of March 24, 1832, *passed by the Legislature of Massachusetts, for the due Regulation of Licensed Houses.*

"Whenever any person shall, by idleness or excessive drinking of spirituous liquors, so misspend, waste, or lessen his or her estate, as thereby to expose himself or herself, his or her family, to want or indigent circumstances, on the city, town or district to which he or she belongs to, a charge or expense for the maintenance of him or her, or his or her family, or shall so habitually indulge himself or herself in the use of spirituous liquors, as thereby to greatly injure his or her health, or endanger the loss thereof, *the City Clerk, under the direction of the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Boston*, and the Selectmen of the towns or districts as aforesaid, SHALL, IN WRITING UNDER THEIR HANDS, FORBID ALL LICENSED INNHOLDERS, RETAILERS, AND COMMON VICTUALLERS, TO SELL TO ANY OF THE PERSONS AFORESAID, ANY SPIRITUOUS OR STRONG LIQUORS, IN THIS ACT MENTIONED OR REFERRED, FOR THE SPACE OF ONE YEAR."

* Owing to a defect in the license laws this year, great numbers sold without any license.

From the Records. Prisoners more than once committed, remaining in the House of Correction 20th of April, 1834, and for what Crimes and Offences.

Names of Men.	Common Drunkard.	Vagabond.	Wanton & Lascivious.	Night-Walker.	Pilferers.	Larceny.	Theft.	Assault.	Total Commitments.
Samuel D. Joy,	1	1				1			3
Matthew Winneberger,	1					1			2
Robert Clues,	1	4							5
Barnabas Connor,	4	1	2		1				8
John Rodgers,	2	1			1				4
Palmer Scudder,	8	4							12
Martin Barnes,	2				1				3
Wilson Hallet,	4								4
Lewis Whiting,	3								3
Charles Colbourn,	7	2			5		2		16
George Lane,	1		1		1				3
John Hartshorn,	9								9
Solomon Shaw,	3	1			1				5
Charles I. Woodman,	4								4
John Rochford,	2		1						3
Thomas Falvy,	6								6
George Smith,	2	2							4
John Bowman,	4	2							6
Samuel Robinson,	2	1	1						4
Aaron Smith,	2	2							4
Edward Roach,	6	1							7
George Lewis,	2								2
John Ferguson,	3								3
Otis Willis,	3	1							4
Abijah Bemis,	3	6							9
Michael Early,	2								2
Thomas Garrety,	13								13
James Hennessey,	2	2	1						5
Henry Wright,	10								10
James Kearney,	2								2
Ephraim Skerry,	2								2
George Duffy,	6								6
Nathan Cooledge,	5								5
Thirty-three men.	127	31	6		10	2	2		180

From the Records. Prisoners more than once committed, remaining in the House of Correction 20th of April, 1834, and for what Crimes and Offences.

Names of Women.	Common Drunkard.	Vagabond.	Wanton & Lascivious.	Night-Walker.	Pilferers.	Larceny.	Theft.	Assault.	Total Commitments.
Cecilia A. Jones,	2								2
Elizabeth Robbins,	2	1	2					1	6
Caroline Lewis,	1		6				1		8
Elizabeth Swaine,	2	2				1	1		6
Mary Ann McCabe,	2								2
Sophia De Wolf,	5	2	6						13
Harriet Harvey,	6	1	4	1	1		1		14
Rosanna Patterson,	4	2	2	2					10
Margaret McCarty,	6	3		4					13
Lucy Carr,	3	2	3	1					9
Catharine Perry,	3		2	1					6
Lucy Richardson,	12	13							25
Ann Gordon,	6	5							11
Mary Belding,	2								2
Maria Clark,	6	3		2					11
Eliza Fletcher,	3								3
Sarah Humphries,	2	1	1	1					5
Rebecca Newcomb,	5	3	1	2	1				12
Eliza Harrington,	1		1						2
Lydia Rainey,	2	2	1	1					6
Phoebe Kelley,	2	2							4
Jane Johnson,	5	2							7
Caroline Smith,	5					1			6
Hannah Gardiner,	2	1	1		1		2	1	8
Harriet Fisher,	2	1	2	1					6
Mary Ann Jones,	3								3
Elizabeth Gray,	4		3						7
Mary Kyer,	2	1	1						4
Sophia Robb,	5	1	3						9
Eliz'th. Perkins or Dodd,	3								3
Mary Ann Duvall,	3		2						5
Catharine Boyle,	5								5
Hannah Lunnon,	4	2	2						8
Catharine Forrester,	2								2
Roxanna Reed,	3	1	3						7
Betsey Rallion,	2								2
Martha Cliff,	4		3						7
Sarah Payne,	4	3	2	1					10
Thirty-eight Women.	135	54	51	17	3	2	5	2	267

It is made the duty of the Mayor and Aldermen to renew the prohibition annually, against selling rum to common drunkards, if the person of intemperate habits does not reform; and the penalty for any violation is twenty dollars; one moiety of it to the complainant, and one moiety of it to the county where the offence was committed; the same to be recovered in an action of debt, in any court of competent jurisdiction to try the same.

"There is one view of the evils of the multitude of low licensed or unlicensed grog-shops, that I have not seen pressed according to its importance.

"Foreigners are constantly arriving in great numbers. They find every other door of the streets, most frequented by their countrymen, a grog-shop. They find intoxicating liquors in kind profusion and cheapness, altogether different from which they have been accustomed to. They get *crazy drunk*, and disturb the public peace. The husband and father is sent to the House of Correction as a common drunkard, and his family are thrown on the public for support. In many cases, the mother is sent to prison for the same offence, and her children are admitted to the Alms House. These foreigners are principally Irish. For three months previous to the 1st of April, 1834, the admissions to the House were of

American origin, . . .	70
Foreign, ...	140
Total,	210

"Of 132 children under 12 years of age, who were inmates on the 1st of April, 1834, only 25 were the offspring of American parents.

ARTEMAS SIMONDS,
April 18th, 1834. *Superintendent of the House of Industry.*

Extract from the Presentment of the Grand Jury.

"The term of service of the present Grand Jury being about to expire, the Jurors, in taking leave of the Honorable Court, would respectfully represent,

"That, during the discharge of their duty, it has become apparent to the Grand Jury, that the great source of most of the crime which has come under their observation, may be traced directly or indirectly to an excessive *use of ardent spirits*. They feel, therefore, constrained to present the present unlimited license system as a nuisance that should be abated. They find, on inquiry, that the number of licenses granted is very great, add to which, they believe that many persons set all law at defiance, and retail liquors without a license. *The Jury believe that the public good requires but few if any licenses granted; much more to the great number of victualling houses, rooms and cellars now in active operation, many of which are kept by foreigners, who have little or no interest in the welfare of our country and its institutions.* They believe them rather as affording the greatest facility to pauperism and crime, and

entailing such a curse upon the community; that though the subject has been adverted to time and again, they yet feel it their duty to call attention to the subject by those in whose power it is to remedy the evil. GEORGE JACKSON, *Foreman.*"

Grand Jury Room, Nov. 5, 1833.

List of Persons who are now, or have been recently, in the House of Industry, numbered from 1 *to* 50.

No.	No. of times in the House.	Character.	Remarks.
1	11	Intemperate.	Out about one quarter of the time.
2	5	Intemperate.	Stays but a few weeks at a time.
3	5	Intemperate.	Usually stays in three or four months.
4	8	Intemperate.	Always elopes, and always returns bruised and filthy.
5	7	Intemperate.	Sometimes elopes; always returns in a bad state.
6	5	Intemperate.	Always elopes, do. do.
7	7	Intemperate.	Often elopes, do. do.
8	9	*Temperate.*	Born in the alms-house.
9	5	Intemperate.	Broken by intemperance.
10	6	Intemperate.	Out one third of the time; always returns in a bad state. From State Prison.
11	6	Intemperate.	Out one half of the time for 3 years.
12	7	Intemperate.	Do. *H. C.
13	4	Intemperate.	Has a fit of insanity after drunkenness.
14	6	Intemperate.	In the House about one half of the time.
15	6	Intemperate.	In the House about one third of the time.
16	7	Intemperate.	Deserts and stays out but a few days.
17	6	Intemperate.	Always deserts; has been often in H. C.
18	8	Intemperate.	In the House about one third of the time. H. C.
19	5	Intemperate.	Out but a short time; returns miserable.
20	8	Intemperate.	In the House one third of the time; many times in H. C.
21	7	Intemperate.	In the House two thirds of the time.
22	5	Intemperate.	In the House one half of the time.
23	22	Intemperate.	Alternates between this House and H. C.
24	6	Intemperate.	Stays but a short time.
25	5	Nervous.	Has been in the H. C.
26	6	Intemperate.	In the House mostly of late.
27	5	Intemperate.	Do. H. C.
28	7	Intemperate.	Repeatedly in H. C.
29	5	Intemperate.	Do.
30	6	Intemperate.	Comes in a bad state.
31	6	Intemperate.	Children and grand-children have been with her.

* H. C. House of Correction.

No.	No. of times in the House.	Character.	Remarks.
32	7	Simple.	Now in Refuge.
33	5	Intemperate.	Always returns in a bad state.
34	4	Intemperate.	Do.
35	5	Intemperate.	Do.
36	8	Intemperate.	Do.
37	4	Intemperate.	Do.
38	5	Nervous.	Has been in other Alms-Houses.
39	7	Intemperate.	Alternates between this House and H. C.
40	4	Intemperate.	Stays out but a short time.
41	8	Intemperate.	Always returns in a bad state.
42	15	Intemperate.	Do.
43	5	Intemperate.	Do.
44	4	Intemperate.	Do.
45	5	Intemperate.	Brothers. Generally come and go together.
46	5	Intemperate.	
47	4	Intemperate.	Always comes in a bad state.
48	6	Unknown.	A professional pauper.
49	4	Intemperate.	
50	6	Intemperate.	

These 50 persons have been committed 321 times, which averages near 6½ times to each individual.

The above list embraces only a part of the notorious drunkards, who are continually coming to, and going from the House of Industry.

An alphabetical list of inmates is kept at the House of Industry, showing the number of times each has been committed. The alphabet now in use was commenced Aug. 1, 1833, not quite nine months ago, when the number of inmates was 468; since that time, the admissions, including about twenty births, have been 566; making a total of 1034. An examination of the alphabet shows as follows:

Admitted for the first time,	. . .	709
" " second,	. . . .	159
" " third,	. . . . .	76
" " fourth,	. . . . .	32
" " fifth,	. . . . .	27
" " sixth,	. . . . .	12
" " seventh,	. . . . .	9
" " eighth,	. . . . .	5
" " ninth,	. . . . .	2
" " eleventh,	. . . .	1
" " fifteenth,	. . . .	1
" " twenty-second	. .	1
		1034

House of Industry, April 19, 1834.

"The most unworthy and annoying class supported in this Institution, are *occasional paupers*,—men and women, generally between the ages of twenty and forty years, who come in when temporarily sick, or disabled from their vicious and irregular course of life, covered with rags, filth, and vermin; who require much nursing and attention for a few days or weeks, till they recover tolerable health, and are refitted with clothing. Then they demand their discharge. If this be not immediately granted, it is common for them to elope, stealing clothing and other articles. They almost invariably return to their former haunts of intemperance and debauchery, and are soon reduced to their former state of wretchedness. Some are re-admitted here, humanity requiring that they should be; others are sent to the House of Correction, or other Prisons, for crimes, and some die sudden and horrible deaths. Many of these *occasional paupers* are abject beings, who wander about the country, in warm weather, and in winter stop in cities and populous towns, and who have tried nearly all the principal Alms-Houses in the country.

"Of 930 adults, who were inmates of this House in 1833, for longer or shorter periods, 359 I reckon as occasional paupers, who went out in the enjoyment of sufficient health and capacity for self-support. Their average age was 34 years, and the average period of their stay in the Institution was six weeks."

ARTEMAS SIMONDS, *Superintendent.*

CONCLUSION.

Fellow-Citizens,

In discharge of official duties, the Council of the Massachusetts Temperance Society present you with the foregoing facts, and ask you to give them your deliberate and candid examination, and then say, in view of them, what is to be done? Is there no remedy for such enormous waste of property and life? Let the success of the Temperance cause for a few years past give the answer. If that is persevered in, and the licensing the sale, as a drink, of the poison which destroys men, should wholly cease, may not the hope be cherished that most of the pauperism, crime and expenditure occasioned by intemperance, will be done away?

It is a subject deeply affecting the whole of our citizens, and we ask them to ponder upon the disclosures here made, and never lose sight of them, until *public opinion and practice* are changed, *thoroughly changed.*

DECLARATION OF SEVENTY-FIVE PHYSICIANS OF BOSTON.

The subscribers, Physicians of Boston, having been requested, by the Directors of the Boston Society for the Promotion of Temperance, to express their opinion in regard to the effects of ardent spirits, hereby *declare* it to be their opinion, that *men in health are* NEVER *benefited by the use of ardent spirits*,—that, on the contrary, the use of them is a frequent cause of *disease* and *death*, and often renders such diseases as arise from other causes, more difficult of cure, and more fatal in their termination.

Boston, February, 1832.

William Spooner,	D. Osgood,
James Jackson,	Williams Bradford,
William Ingalls,	J. F. Flagg,
John C. Warren,	Edward Reynolds, Jr.,
Benjamin Shurtleff,	Thomas W. Parsons,
John Dixwell,	J. G. Stevenson,
John Randall,	John D. Fisher,
J. B. Brown,	Winslow Lewis, Jr.,
Walter Channing,	George B. Doane,
Jacob Bigelow,	Chandler Robbins, Jr.,
George Hayward,	Samuel Morrill,
S. D. Townsend,	Charles T. Hildreth,
George Parkman,	Jerome V. C. Smith,
Abner Phelps,	D. Humphrey Storer,
Samuel Adams,	Joshua B. Flint,
Enoch Hale, Jr.,	Jonas H. Lane,
T. I. Parker,	Joseph W. McKean,
S. A. Shurtleff,	Fredk. A. Sumner, Jr.,
John Ware,	E. J. Davenport,
John Homans,	N. C. Keep,
Woodbridge Strong,	Calvin Ellis,
John Jeffries,	Marshall S. Perry,
Amos Farnsworth,	Abm. A. Watson,
Alexander Thomas,	Thomas H. Thompson,
William Grigg,	J. Wilson,
Charles Choate,	George Bartlett,
Charles Walker,	Edward Warren,
Henry Dyer,	Benjamin F. Wing,
John C. Howard,	A. Seaton,
Daniel T. Coit,	Samuel H. Smith,
Benj. T. Prescott,	L. B. Gale,
Isaac Porter,	Albert Williams,
Martin Gay,	W. G. Hanaford,
James Wood,	Paul Simpson, Jr.,
Thomas Gray, Jr.,	John Bliss Stebbins,
Daniel Harwood,	Ezra Palmer, Jr.,
Augustus A. Gould,	J. B. S. Jackson.
Z. B. Adams,	

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